Remarks

This is responsive to the Office Action dated 5/16/2007. Reconsideration is

requested.

Claims 21-29 were objected to because these dependent claims recited products

which are produced by processes recited in independent claims. Note that Section

608.01(n) of the MPEP indicates that product-by-process claims are proper dependent

claims when dependent upon independent claims directed to the process of preparing the

product. In any event, claims 21-29 have been cancelled and have not been replaced.

Therefore, this objection is considered to be moot.

Claims 1-5, 7-10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 22, 24, and 31-35 were rejected under 35 USC

102(b) as being anticipated by Ackley. These claims have been cancelled. Thus, this

rejection no longer applies.

Claims 6, 11, 13-15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25-30, and 36 were rejected under 35 USC

103(a) as being unpatentable over Ackley in view of King et al (King). These claims

have been cancelled, rendering the rejection moot.

The following remarks are presented to indicate that the new claims are patentable

over the cited Ackley and King references.

Ackley's system is best understood with reference to Figure 5. The input data

stream characters to be bar-coded may contain both seven-bit ASCII symbols and 16-bit

symbols. However, in Ackley's invention, the single-byte encoded ASCII symbols and

the 2-byte encoded Chinese characters require two different mapping processes to map

them into machine bar codes (col. 3, lines 50-67). Therefore, Figure 5 shows that the

input data stream at the point labeled 100 is split in box 102 into two separate streams.

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The two-byte encoded Chinese character stream goes into box 106 and the single-byte encoded ASCII symbol stream goes into box 104. These separate streams go through two different mapping processes. The first mapping component (box 106) is used to map the two-byte encoded Chinese character into machine bar code, and the second mapping component (box 104) is used to map the one-byte encoded ASCII symbols into machine bar codes.

Since the input is a single stream of data, the separate outputs from boxes 104 and 106 are also combined in box 108 to produce a single stream of bar coded representation of input data stream. However, box 108 is only combining the two streams of bar code information into a single stream of output. There is no mixing in box 108 of the separate mapping processes in boxes 104 and 106. The two components are operating on two different symbols. One component acts on the seven-bit ASCII symbol and another component acts on the 16-bit Chinese character.

King teaches a method for data entry of Chinese symbols using either Pinyin or modified four-corner numeral index codes as a means of data entry. King does not use both Pinyin and four-corner numeral index together. Note col. 8, lines 35-50 and col. 18, lines 1-10 in this regard. The use of one of sound plus tone or four-corner numeral index code cannot cover all of the known symbols in the Chinese language. Therefore, the typist must choose the desired symbol from a list resulting from the use of one of these methods. King's method cannot be used to make a table showing the alphanumeric code and the corresponding symbol.
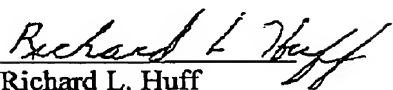
The use of King's system for describing a word having two symbols is discussed in Example 3 of the patent. This is a possible source of confusion and warrants an

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explanation. The first symbol may be described using one of the four-corner numeral index or Pinyin methods, but not both. The second symbol is likewise described using one of the four-corner numeral index code or Pinyin methods, but not both. As a consequence, King never uses both the Pinyin and four-corner numeral index method for describing a single symbol. As with describing one symbol, the description of two symbols fails to narrow the listing to a single pair of symbols and the typist must make the final determination from a list. King's system would not permit the making of an index or table.

In contrast to the teachings of the Ackley and King patents which describe a Chinese symbol using only one of the Pinyin or four-corner numeral index code methods, the description of ideographic symbols in the present invention makes use of the Pinyin spelling to describe the sound and tone linked with the four-corner numeral index code and, if necessary, a unique differentiator. The present invention goes far beyond the goals of the prior art which were changing ideographic symbols to bar code maps or entering ideographic symbols into a computer as a code. The present invention makes it possible to manage ideographic symbols. With the present invention, the users can sort, index, list, organize, search, and retrieve Chinese symbols. These tasks can be fully automated with the aid of a computer, all ambiguity is eliminated, and it is no longer necessary to have a Chinese-speaking typist to make decisions.

In light of the above, it is considered that claims 37-42 are allowable, and a notice to that effect is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard L. Huff
33627
(301) 924 2169

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